

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., FRIDAY, OCT. 7, 1864.

NUMBER 188.

Notice has been given that the commission provided for by the Convention of November 23, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador, for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the city of Guayaquil on the 15th day of August last, and that said commission will continue in session for the period of twelve months from that date. All citizens of the United States having claims upon Ecuador are notified to appear in person, or by attorney, and present proof in support of their claims, and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, SENOR CARLOS MONTEZA, in Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador. Claims which shall not be presented to the Commission within the twelve months it remains in existence, will be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid.

Somebody who saw the hero of Vicksburg in Philadelphia says no picture does justice to the face of General Grant, and he now looks better and greater than ever before. He is the same Grant who we welcomed us to try to get up the Mississippi in too great haste in 1862, and shook us so cordially by the hand at Chattanooga last fall, but still he looks more like a great military leader than ever before. The encephalic head, the prominent brow, and broad forehead, the firm and determined mouth, strongly marked features, prominent chin and high cheek bones, all denote true greatness. He looks like the man that could command a large army.

The following National Banks have been established during the past week: First National Bank of Omaha, N. Y., capital \$125,000; First National Bank of Warren, Penn., capital \$100,000; First National Bank of Providence, Penn., \$50,000; Eighth National Bank of Philadelphia, Penn., \$275,000; First National Bank of Middleton, N. Y., \$100,000; Continental Bank of Boston, Mass., \$500,000; North Bank of Boston Mass., \$500,000.

IN AN ASSEMBLY.—The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of this institution was held in Madison on Wednesday. They find the institution in excellent condition. The following officers were elected:

President—H. H. GILES.
Vice-President—B. W. Young.
Secretary—J. S. Lawrence.
Treasurer—Samuel Mills.
Executive Committee—Samuel Mills, C. D. Robinson, W. R. Taylor.

THE FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—We learn says the Madison Journal that an order has been received from the War Department directing the transfer of all infantry recruits to that regiment until it is full, and the forwarding of companies as fast as organized, and three probably will be by to-morrow night. Recruiting for the regiment is brisk, and it is expected it will be filled in the course of a week.

It is rumored that General McClellan is about to write a letter, to be received till one day before the election, in which he intends "to express surprise that any Democrats should find fault with his letter accepting 'the Chicago nomination.'" The New York Daily News is anxious upon this point.

THE CHARGE ON CANTON has a rumor that 30,000 Europeans—probably Poles—are coming over to fight for the Confederacy. The story is doubtless devised to rally the fainting spirits of the rebels. The Poles have suffered too much from tyranny at home to hate for it here.

THE PROTEST AT LOUISVILLE, and all his assistants, have been arrested for kidnapping negroes and selling them as substitutes. The rule of the War Department prohibits most explicitly Privateers, Marshals or any of their allies from being directly or indirectly engaged in the procurement of substitutes.

THE IMPRESSION which prevails that Gen. Grant holds *Chapin's bluff*, and that Fort Darling is flanked, is incorrect. Our forces have taken from the rebels and hold a line of works on *Chapin's bluff*, which is below the bluff, and has probably been confounded with it in printed reports.

PENNSYLVANIA, while a member of Congress, voted against the resolutions of thanks to General McClellan for his promise of victory in Virginia! And now that they are linked in incongruous union, each of them is doubtless ashamed of his company. They are both right in that.

THE COPPERHEAD PAPERS have suddenly dropped the expression "Lincoln haterings." It is said to be out of regard for the feelings of General McClellan, who continues to draw pay as a Major General, though out of the service for nearly two years.

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH, of the 23d, says of Sheridan's first victory: "This little will secure the election of Lincoln, of which, indeed, there was no doubt before." How pleasant it is to be able to agree with these Richmond gentlemen on one point!

THE NEW YORK WORLD heads an editorial "McClellan at Malvern." The soldiers, and all others who were on that sanguinary field, say Mac was not there, but spent the day on board of a gunboat.

THE HON. THOMAS E. MARSHALL, the well known Kentucky orator, died on the 22d ult., at his residence, near Versailles, Woodstock County, Ky., aged about sixty-four years.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN sent a representative to the army on Saturday. His name is John S. Swales. He was mustered into the service on the 4th inst.

Excursion to Monroe—An Important Intervention—Bank Robbery.

JANESVILLE, Oct. 6th, 1864.

Editors Gazette.—A pleasant excursion to Monroe came off yesterday, of which your readers may desire an account. The object was to test the invention of our fellow townsman, Colonel Miller, of a self-coupling apparatus for railroad cars. Through the liberality of W. B. Strong, Superintendent of the Monroe branch of M. & P. du Chien railroad, some thirty of the citizens of Janesville were invited to witness the trial. The machinery of the coupling arrangement was placed up on the top of the floor of two platform cars in full view of the spectators, and in reverse of its real position beneath, but operating precisely as it does there. The two cars remained coupled together during the outward trip to Monroe, doing duty as readily and as well as the old couplings on the other cars. This morning before starting from Monroe the cars were detached from each other and again reunited while they were in motion, no person leaving the train or going between them to aid in the process. This was repeated to often and effected the object so certainly and easily each time, that there remained no doubt of the entire success of the plan. So well satisfied were all on board that resolutions were adopted unanimously affirming that fact, and earnestly recommending all railway companies to use this improvement. The easy and safe coupling of freight cars is not, by any means, its only recommendation, although this should be sufficient to cause its adoption, that the lives of so many employees now sacrificed in coupling cars might be saved. It is believed by the inventor, and seems almost demonstrated by him, that the terrible effect of "telescoping" passenger cars, which occurs in nearly all railway collisions, may be entirely avoided by the use of this improvement. All railroad men who have seen it work concede this, and we therefore hope there may be no delay on the part of companies in adopting it. Having the means at hand to prevent in a great measure, the loss of life in collisions, they will be under a great responsibility if they neglect its use.

Although the gentlemen of the excursion party were highly pleased with the success of Col. Miller's improvement, which is destined hereafter to make railway travelling so much safer, they did not confine themselves entirely to this object alone. They had a fine view of the rich and varied country between Janesville and Monroe. The forest is now clothed in the brilliant hues of autumn, and as we approach Monroe the greater variety of the trees, intermixed with a liberal sprinkling of the florid kind of maple, made the rural scenery truly brilliant, and some times even gorgeous. We also noted the villages and stations on the route—first, Janesville, with its small water power, and the long stretches of meadow lands on either side of Bass Creek, fine for stock raising; then Oxfordville, with its rich farming country, on either side, building it up as a trading station; Breckinridge with its neat and thrifty appearance, and its enterprising and marvellous growth; Juda, an old settled place, beautifully situated in a valley, where the people have grown rich because they could not help it in so fertile a country; and lastly Monroe, where we found a good hotel, the American, the first object of interest to all travelers. When we look about us we see a pleasant village of some 2,500 inhabitants; the business houses are located around a public square, with a court house in the center, Southern fashion. The place is prosperous, the business men have a solid look, and the people appear content to stay in Monroeville and not emigrate, thinking truly that they cannot better themselves.

The chief topic of conversation at Monroe was the recent robbery of the Bank of Monroe, which on one account at least, is the most extraordinary on record. The burglars entered the bank about midnight, in the rear of the building, broke off the padlock on the outer door of the safe which is let into the wall on one side, put a charge of powder into the lock of the inner safe door that blew it out with such force that it tore through the opposite wall edge-wise, and landed in an adjoining hall. The explosion was so loud that sleepers were aroused at the adjoining hotel, thinking it was the report of a cannon fired on account of some good news, while persons two miles away heard it. All the glass front of the banking house was blown out upon the side-walk, and yet no one examined into the cause of the noise, and all but the thieves, went back to their beds to sleep! The latter appear to have made a hasty grab of what they could lay their hands upon, beat a hasty retreat, taking with them \$21,000 in greenbacks, \$1000 in miscellaneous bills, a bag of postal currency, and \$470 in volunteer aid orders. They dropped in the back yard of the bank, \$500 in six per cent notes, and \$5,800 in government bonds. These were in a drawer, the front of which was so bent by the explosion, that they could not pull it out. The burglars, no doubt, thought that the huge noise they had made would certainly bring upon them some of the people of the town, and were therefore in so great hurry to get away that they did not pry open this drawer which contained so rich a prize. A reward of \$5,000 has been offered by the bank for the apprehension of the burglars and the recovery of the money.

After spending this night at Monroe our excursionists returned home today. The social enjoyments of the trip were much heightened by the Oleo Club who were in company, consisting of Messrs. Bennett, Wilson, Towne and Wingate. They are all capital singers, and sang numerous patriotic songs in the best manner, with the unbounded applause of their admiring friends, as well as the villagers along the route. They have their reward in the pleasure imparted on the occasion. It was indeed, a good time, and all on board it to the train enjoyed it, none less we believe than Col. Miller himself, who feels that "he has a good thing" in his invention, which will accomplish his first and greatest object, the saving of life, while, we hope it will bring "much money into his purse."

Much of the pleasure of the excursion was, also, due to Superintendent Strong, for his attention and kindness during the trip. As an experienced and gentlemanly railroad agent he has no superior in the State.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE SENATE.

THE SENATE.—The opening services of synod continue here this week: will be held in the Presbyterian Church this evening. A sermon will be preached in the occasion, to which the public are invited.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION!

News From GRANT Encouraging!

Apprehensions for the Safety of a Steamboat!

Decided Decline in Dry Goods

Leo Wants to Exchange Prisoners!

GRANT REFERS HIM TO BUTLER

Stanton's Official Bulletin!

FORREST BADLY WHIPPED!

He Sustains a Severe Loss!

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

New York, Oct. 6.—The *Times* correspondent from the Army of the James, Sept. 22d, says he found a number of rebels still captured, to be nearly all boys of 18 years and under. Only a few men among them. They were glad of their capture as they had been conscripted.

Gen. Lee on the 1st inst., sent a flag of truce to exchange prisoners captured in the last movement, man for man, but Gen. Grant refused to make the arrangement and referred Lee to Gen. Butler, the duty authorizing a exchange of prisoners.

Gen. Butler telegraphs Gen. Beaumont, of West Virginia, that the raiders in that portion of the state have robbed stores and houses indiscriminately, and carried off \$10,000 worth of property in one county alone.

New York, Oct. 5.—The *Herald's* correspondent with the 3d corps says every thing has been quiet in front to-day, except a brisk fire of musketry between the skirmishers, and continued activity of our troops in fortifying and entrenching themselves. Our line remains the same as yesterday. The enemy is seen hard at work strengthening his works. From our own signal stations, a brigade of rebel infantry, a battery of artillery and a squadron of cavalry were observed this morning moving to the right. This movement indicates the strengthening of their force opposite our extreme left, the probability of a renewed attempt to drive us from our new position. It is unnecessary to add, that we enter into no apprehensions on the inability to maintain our ground against our victorious columns.

The *Herald's* 10th corps correspondent of the 4th inst., says: This has been the most quiet and most gloomy and disagreeable day we have passed since our advance in this vicinity. It has rained all day.

It has been quite satisfactorily ascertained that the movement of rebel troops was toward Petersburg rather than around our flank.

The operations of the Army of the Potomac have become so pressing that the necessity has presented itself to return a large portion of the troops here had concentrated in front, to that locality. This remains a conviction that the rebels have not wholly abandoned their purpose of making a flank movement. To-night they attacked our cavalry pickets at New Market, driving them on their heels over a steep and rocky hill.

New York, October 7.—The *Herald's* correspondent of the 4th inst. says there has been no fighting in this division since Gen. Davis gave Hampton such a whipping a few days since. We still hold the ground and are ready at a moment's notice to renew the battle, but are waiting other movements before taking the offensive.

Richmond papers of the 4th acknowledge the loss of Gen. Bullen.

Our pickets are now only fifty yards distant from the enemy, and the most kindly feeling exists all along the line. Interviews between officers are of frequent occurrence, and there is a general understanding that the pickets should not fire on each other. They acknowledge a defeat on Saturday, and claim that the whole of Sheridan's corps was opposed to them.

The *Herald's* correspondent at Bermuda, the base of supplies for Gen. Butler's army says that the guerrillas and most conspicuous activity prevails. The chief quartermaster of the Army of the James, Col. Dodge and his assistants, are tireless in their efforts to forward the supplies for the troops, and their unremitting success tends greatly to lighten the already elastic spirits of both officers and men.

Yesterday, the 3d, nothing was done in relation to the advance on Richmond for purely military reasons no other than to protect the details of the movement, and consequently, there is no news from the front for the public to know.

The weather, though rainy, and the roads muddy, cannot be said to be unfavorable to the prosecution of hostilities. At all events hostilities will go forward.

The *Herald's* correspondent with the 10th corps, Oct. 4th, writes that there has been no change in the military position hereabouts since my last dispatch in the vicinity of Fort Harrison on the right of the 15th corps. The enemy feel very safe yet, and continue skirmishing with our pickets. They seem however to have abandoned the idea of repossessing this important place since their disastrous repulse of Saturday, and are busy throwing up a new line of works further back.

This evening the pickets in the James river opened a furious cannonading on Fort Harrison which lasted for about half an hour, but without effect. The charge upon this work on Saturday is acknowledged by the enemy to have been disastrous in the extreme. Two entire divisions were engaged in the effort to recapture the works but were repulsed with the loss, according to rebel news, of over 400 men. This statement is mostly in accordance with the reports of our own men, and seen in the light of the while they are yet remaining on the ground over which the assault was made several hundred dead bodies.

Mr. Mulford, U. S. agent for the exchange of prisoners arrived at Deep Bottom this p. m. on the steam "New York" with a large lot of rebel prisoners for exchange. He passed through our lines this evening to Richmond under flag of truce.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The *Times* Washington dispatch says Gen. Nelson, who has just arrived from Sheridan's headquarters at Harrisonburg, represents that the destruction and capture of rebel property in their late great raid in the vicinity of Staunton, were on a colossal scale, and most complete in their execution. More than one hundred mills were destroyed.

On motion of Hon. David Noggle, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we tender the Oleo Club of the city of Janesville our thanks for the excellent and patriotic music furnished by them.

On motion of J. F. Mack Esq., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that we tender our thanks to J. A. Gleason, "mine host" of the American House at Monroe for the "good cheer" and generous hospitality with which we were entertained by him.

On motion of J. T. Wright Esq., it was resolved that the foregoing resolution be published in the *Janesville Daily Gazette*, Broadhead Independent, and Monroe Sentinel.

JOHN B. BENNETT, Pres't.
A. A. JACKSON, Sec'y.

"PORTRAITS OF GEORGE AND MARTHA WASHINGTON."—Accurate likenesses of the immortal Washington and his consort Martha, are objects which every American would be glad to have among his household treasures. Washington is the great central figure in our nation's history. His heroic life and his noble character are a source of inspiration to all who read of his deeds. The portraits are produced by a peculiar process, which is comparatively inexpensive, and yet so nice as to rival the original in fidelity of outline and fitness of general effect. The original pictures from which the copies of Washington are made is in the Boston Athenaeum. We consider the likenesses admirable, and the portraits have received the commendation of highly competent judges, both non-artists and artists. They are really fine pictures, and would be an ornament to any parlor.

We are glad that our citizens now have an opportunity of securing these portraits, which have for some time, caused a least sensation in eastern cities. Mr. Bishop, the agent is stopping at the Hyatt House, and will afford our people an opportunity to purchase.

Common Council.—At a regular meeting of the Council held last evening, His Honor the Mayor was in the chair and all the Aldermen present excepting Graham. A number of accounts were presented and referred to the finance committee.

A petition was presented from a number of citizens requesting that such portions of West Milwaukee street as have not been paved, be paved, and the work be done as soon as possible.

In view of such petition Ald. Jackson introduced an order to the effect that the City Surveyor be instructed to prepare and file in the office of the City Clerk, a plain and accurate specification of the curbing, paving and macadamizing of that portion of West Milwaukee street contemplated in the petition.

B. H. S. D. Locke, of \$11 00, was recommended paid by the committee.

Report of Clerk of Board of Education for September was referred to committee on Schools.

Fees to the Clerk of the Supreme Court of \$17.75, were remitted to S. Ford Jr., City Treasurer.

Report of City Treasurer for September was referred to the Finance Committee.

By an order the Treasurer was credited with a deficit of \$25.00 on "Old Cateys" circus license, he having been unable to get the full amount charged.

The finance committee reported in favor of paying a number of accounts, among which was one of \$75.00 to James Mahoney for damages done by the soldiers, on the 8th ult.

A bill from Mr. T. C. Sleeper for building sidewalks was accepted.

The matter of instructing the City Treasurer to pay over license money to the county treasurer, was referred to the City Attorney.

The Clerk was ordered to file specifications for filling lots in Mitchell's addition and Willard's subdivision.

By an order, the judgment recovered by F. M. Hibbard and W. H. Douglas, for the delivery of certain street orders, was referred to the City Attorney, for his opinion as to the liability of the city in the last sines.

Adjourned to Monday evening next.

TAXES IN NEW YORK.—The sum of \$13,705,000 is to be raised by taxation for the present year in New York. The valuation of property to be taxed is \$631,492,000. Of the amount to be raised \$2,089,000 is for police purposes; \$180,000 for Central Park; \$315,644 for salaries of judicial officers; \$55,450 for salaries of executive department; \$420,000 for lamps, etc. \$1,757,000 for public instruction.

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On motion of Hon. David Noggle, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

W. W. FIELD. H. L. BLOOD.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st—**GEORGE C. NORTHRUP.**

2nd—**JONATHAN BOWMAN.**

3rd—**ALLEN WORDEN.**

4th—**HENRY J. TURNER.**

5th—**HENRY F. SELTZ.**

6th—**A. S. M'DILL.**

FOR CONGRESS.

2nd District—**C. SLOAN.**

FOR SENATOR.

17th Dist.—**WM. A. LAWRENCE.**

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

1st Dist.—**DANIEL JOHNSON.**

2nd Dist.—**E. P. KING.**

3rd Dist.—**SOLOMON C. CARR.**

4th Dist.—**JOHN B. CASSIDAY.**

5th Dist.—**DANIEL MOWE.**

Union-Republican County Nominations.

For Sheriff—**THOMAS KATLE.**

For Deputy Sheriff—**C. C. KIRKMAN.**

County Treasurer—**SAVING, GOLDREDDON, JR.**

Clerk of the Board of Supervisors—**S. J. JAMES.**

Clerk of the Circuit Court—**LEVI ALDEN.**

County Assessor—**JOHN R. BENNETT.**

County Surveyor—**S. D. LOCKE.**

Coverer—**S. C. BERNHAM.**

Disappointed.

The copperhead journals of the North,

like their rebel counterparts of the South,

are evidently disappointed at the peace-

able progress of the draft. They had pre-

dicted draft riots; they were anxious that

such should occur, and they feel badly

over their non-occurrence. The riots got

up by Gov. Seymour's "friends," in

New York, in July of last year, were hal-

lows of joyful omens of success by traitors

both at the North and South. It was

boldly declared then, by rebels and rebel

sympathizers, that drafting was at an end;

we could make no more additions to the

Union armies in that way. Thereupon

rebel leaders began to take fresh courage;

they felt that their success was certain;

Lincoln, the tyrant, was likely to be de-

posed and hurled from his official position,

and Jeff Davis, the amiable, invited to oc-

cupy his place. They were really jubilant

over the "situation," in view of their

brilliant prospects. Time rolled on, and

another draft was ordered. But where

were the anxiously looked for and expect-

ed riots? Like "the spirits of the vasty

deep," they were called, but didn't come.

Unfortunately for the rebel programme,

the "play-act" and "friends" dared not

show their faces. The draft has proceed-

ed quietly, solid columns of Union soldiers

have been sent forward to confront the

rebel foe. And still more men are moving

steadily along to reinforce our armies, and

to support the nation in its final struggle

for the complete supremacy of its author-

ity, and the vindication of its honor.

Whereupon the rebel leaders are sorely

disappointed, and their northern allies are

in an agony of despair! In common with

other traitorous sheets, the Chicago Times

is in deep mourning over the fact that the

draft is likely to be enforced in the city of

Chicago. Its troubled dreams are contin-

ually of the draft, of Col. Sweet, of Union

soldiers, Parrott guns, and the like. Poor

Stovey! A guilty conscience generally

needs no accuser; but it requires no less

than a Parrott battery to arouse the Times

editor to a realizing sense of his condition.

We would kindly suggest to the copper-

heads that disappointments are the com-

mon lot of mortals, and should be borne

patiently. As the old proverb runs:

"What can't be cured must be endured."

We have read somewhere of a cowardly

youngster who, on general training day,

loaded his piece continuously, but never

had the courage to pull the trigger. He

at last got nine charges into his gun bar-

A Plain Statement of Political Duty.

Mr. Lincoln and Secession.

As a gauge of the views of foreign resi-

deuts here in relation to the political crisis,

we translate from the *Eco d'Italia* of this

week the following article, entitled:

"Can President Lincoln sanction Seces-

sion?"

"There are persons who believe that

President Lincoln ought to stop the war

and allow the South to constitute itself

into an independent nation. To these

persons we shall answer, as we answered

before, viz: that Abraham Lincoln, either

by effect of the constitution, which he

swore to support, or by effect of the ex-

ecutive authority with which he is invest-

ed, is duty-bound, even were it against his

will, to compel the rebel states to re-en-

ter into the federal family as it was con-

stituted previous to the act of aggression;

because, acting otherwise, Congress would

deprive him of office, and by him or per-

jury and treason to the constitution."

"President Lincoln is but the executive

officer of the law, and acts of Congress;

he has no more right to allow the dismem-

berment of the Union than the President

of the Swiss Confederacy had to permit

the secession of the seven rebel cantons of

the Sonderbund League, who had risen

against the decree of suppression of the

Jesuits and of other religious orders. If

the Swiss Diet was fully justified in com-

pelling the ultra-Catholic cantons to re-

main against their will in the Confedera-

tion, why were they compelled to it by

force of arms? Why could the Executive

of the American republic be different when

some of its states secede from the rest of

the federal Union, on the pretext of main-

taining and perpetuating slavery?"

The provinces of Emilia, Tuscany and of South-

ern Italy spontaneously formed the auton-

omy of the Italian Kingdom, in order to

become, with the northern sister provinces,

a single family, and were constituted into

a single body like the ancient American

colonies. Suppose some of these provinces

suddenly revolted with the pretext of mak-

ing themselves independent, can it be belie-

ved that the Italian Parliament would sanc-

tion their secession? No, never! And

the case of Italy or of Switzerland is an-

alogous to that of the United States, other-

wise, why would be as impossible as the

centralization of the various powers of a

government.

"If to-day you allow the rebel states to

go in peace, tomorrow the western

states might claim the same privilege, and

next the central states; and of the once

great republic there would remain but a

remnant. Divided, subdivided, and

broken into fragments, these small repub-

lics would become the prey of ambitious

demagogues and of mercenary shippers, or

ruled by some European dynasty. Be-

ing favorable to peace, we are still more

so for the unification of all the United

States, not only for the good or glory of

northern people, but also for the real in-

terests of the southern states."

Extracts From Rebel Papers.

DEFECTION OF THE REBELS.

The abandonment of Atlanta and Win-

chester has led to much speculation and

great dejection among the fair-hearted.

They fancy Georgia is already leagued with

the enemy, and Lynchburg once more en-

dangered by a brutal fanatic. It is of no

use to reason with such men; they will

only hear what they choose—fear closes

their eyes and self-interest clouds their

judgment. They seek a sorry satisfaction

in blaming an unsuccessful General, and

delight in proving how easily all mishaps

might have been avoided. The calmer

judgment, the warmer patriotism, sees no

such reason for despondency.

All that is really to be deplored is the

loss of men. Lives are precious with us,

and a few thousand toll heavily in the

scales. But, from official sources we de-

rive the comfort that the supply of youths

coming of age, together with revoked de-

The Presbyterian and Congregational

State Convention.

The Presbyterian and Congregational

General Convention of Wisconsin, held its

twenty-fourth annual meeting in the city

of Watertown, at the Congregational

Church, beginning on Wednesday evening,

September 23, 1864. The opening sermon

was preached by the Moderator of the last

meeting, Rev. J. J. Miter, of Beaver Dam.

Rev. W. D. Leary, of Milwaukee, was

chosen Moderator, and Rev. E. G. Miner,

of Watertown, temporary clerk.

The convention opened Wednesday eve-

ning, and held over the following Sabbath.

The first hour of each day was spent in

devotional exercises. From half-past nine

till twelve, in the morning, and from two

till five in the afternoon, was given to

business, and the discussion of such ques-

tions as would naturally come before such

a body. The evenings, so far as practica-

ble, were given to such discussions and

exercises as were of general interest. All

the meetings were well attended, especial-

ly those for devotion in the morning, and

for evening sessions. And such was the

spirit of harmony and fraternity that pre-

valued during the entire session, as to make

this convention ever memorable to all in

attendance. The 150 churches belonging

to the convention were, as a rule, well re-

presented by the ministers and delegates,

and to the praise of Watertown, it may be

truly said, all were most cordially received

and pleasantly and generously entertained.

On Thursday evening an interesting dis-

cussion upon the condition of our church-

es, as affected by the present state of the

country, occupied the attention of a large

and interested audience.

On Friday afternoon, Rev. G. S. F.

Salvage, addressed the convention in be-

half of the American Tract Society at

Dorchester; Rev. H. E. Markham, in be-

half of the Freedmen's Aid Society; Rev. M.

Dardwell, in behalf of the American Bi-

blic Society; Rev. E. W. Rice, in behalf of

the American Sabbath School Union; Rev.

W. E. Merriman, in behalf of Ripon Col-

lege; Rev. H. D. Slaver, in behalf of Beloit

College; Rev. S. D. Post, in behalf of Fox

Lake Female Seminary; and Rev. H.

Post, in behalf of Rockford Female Sem-

inary.

On Friday evening a committee on

the state of the country, presented the fol-

lowing report:

Resolved, That we accept the fiery or-

deal of war through which the nation is

passing, as the just retribution of Almag-

h for our sins, and especially the sin of

slavery, so long perpetuated by Govern-

mental patronage and legislative enact-

ment; at the same time we do and will re-

joice in the guiding and favoring Pro-

vidence that points so unmistakably to the

overthrow of the accursed system, and an-

ihilation of the aristocratic forms of so-

cial and civil relations that slavery has

been and that have controlled and de-

graded the race of the South and the

policy of the nation.

Resolved, That we hail with devout

gratitude the daily increasing evidences of

an executive purpose on the part of our

leading generals, backed up by an execu-

tive policy at the capital, to crush the re-

bellion and save the Union, cost what it

may of life and treasure.

Resolved, That we catch the inspiration

of hope for the speedy end of the war, and

the bringing of a just peace from the suc-

THE CRAYON.

On that night of the 10th, the moon was full, and the stars were shining brightly. A young man, who had been waiting for a girl, was sitting on a bench, looking at the moon. He was thinking of the girl, and how much he loved her. He was thinking of the time when they had first met, and how much he had loved her since. He was thinking of the future, and how much he wanted to be with her. He was thinking of everything, and he was feeling very sad.

The Congressional Committee on the 10th, the moon was full, and the stars were shining brightly. A young man, who had been waiting for a girl, was sitting on a bench, looking at the moon. He was thinking of the girl, and how much he loved her. He was thinking of the time when they had first met, and how much he had loved her since. He was thinking of the future, and how much he wanted to be with her. He was thinking of everything, and he was feeling very sad.

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Miscellaneous.

E. S. BARROWS has the pleasure of announcing the following list of

PARLOR COAL STOVES

for the trade of 1891, which comprise the leading

stoves of the year—

P. P. Stewart's Gas Burner,

MORNING GLORY,

LITTLEFIELD'S Parlor Furnaces,

EMPIRE GAS BURNER,

CHURCH'S GAS BURNER,

MORNING LIGHT,

SEAVEY'S GAS BURNER.

Also a choice collection of

CHEAP COAL STOVES

all of which will be found on exhibition at his store,

and for which he is solicited. Using for a very

great deal and some of the above can only be found

in order, and orders can only be filled in their

orders received for the above, also for the

Parlors for heating houses.

Very Important.

I have to state to the public that the above

list of stoves is the only one that is correct. The

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Hats, Caps, Fur, &c.

HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE.

MRS. BEALE!

Has removed two doors east of the old stand, on the

corner opposite the First National Bank, and will keep

constantly on hand the latest assortment of

HATS & CAPS!

In this market. All new and latest styles for spring

and summer wear.

Spring Styles of Silk Hats!

ALL KIND OF STRAW GOODS!

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HATS!

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS!

Hats Filled with the French Combed Hair.

OLD HATS REPAIRED!

Gloves of all kinds, Umbrellas and Parasols, &c., &c.

Mrs. Beale is opened in connection with the

Hat Store an extensive

MILBURN ESTABLISHMENT!

and have secured the services of a New York Mill-

ner, to prepare to furnish goods in this line of

Superior Quality and Style!

West side the River, on the corner opposite the First

National Bank.

THE LATEST OF

JUST RECEIVED AT

W. H. BROWN'S

HAT AND CAP STORE!

Myers Block,

A large stock of hats, consisting of

Fine, Fur, Wool and Cloth Hats!

Also a large assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR!

GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS!

Of New York and Chicago manufacture. Two the

best in the city.

CONFORMABLE FUR!

And are prepared to take orders for all kinds of

hats on short notice.

Call on R. R. Hays, Under the, &c., &c.

W. H. BROWN.

J. A. DENELL,

Call on R. R. Hays, Under the, &c., &c.

W. H. BROWN.

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W. H. BROWN.

Drugs and Medicines.

A. PALMER & SON!

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

NAILS, GLASS, WHITE LEAD,

PAINTS, OILS, DYES,

Druggists' Goods, Groceries,

&c., &c., &c.

NEAR THE FORD HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, ST.

50 BARRELS SMOKING AND

CHEWING TOBACCO just received and for

sale at Manufacturers' prices.

A. PALMER & SON.

1 CAR LOAD DAIRY SALT,

with but, like a large stock of fine and new

oil, &c., &c., &c.

A. PALMER & SON.

100 KUGS NAILS, at manufac-

turers' prices. A. PALMER & SON.

300 BOXES WINDOW GLASS,

at the lowest prices. A. PALMER & SON.

10 000 LBS. WHITE LEAD

at the lowest prices. A. PALMER & SON.

20 BARRELS LINED OIL,

Legal Advertisements.

CIRCUIT COURT for Rock County
-Curly Lyon against Henry A. Lyon...
...of an execution issued out of the Circuit

[illegible][illegible]

thirty and fifty-two hundred rods from the quarter section stake between section twenty-five and section thirty-two, thence easterly, on said quarter section twenty-two corner, thence south 53 1/2 degrees west 23 1/2 rods to the center of the road, thence easterly on the center of the road 56 feet 10 rods, thence north 31 1/2 degrees west 23 1/2 rods to the place of beginning, thence on the whole one hundred and sixty rods to the center of the road, state of Wisconsin, and thence easterly on said center of the road to the place of beginning, which said center of the road is as well known as the center of the road.

ment with coal sales, take 673,1161.
R. T. FLEMING, Sheriff Rock Co.
Forger & Hatten, Attys. Octed 07-7-e116

[illegible]

the first part of the century. The first of these was the *Journal of the Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland*, which was published annually from 1792 to 1840. This was followed by the *Annals of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland*, which was published annually from 1841 to 1880. The third of these was the *Records of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland*, which was published annually from 1881 to 1900. The fourth of these was the *Annals of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland*, which was published annually from 1901 to 1920. The fifth of these was the *Records of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland*, which was published annually from 1921 to 1940. The sixth of these was the *Annals of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland*, which was published annually from 1941 to 1960. The seventh of these was the *Records of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland*, which was published annually from 1961 to 1980. The eighth of these was the *Annals of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland*, which was published annually from 1981 to 2000. The ninth of these was the *Records of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland*, which was published annually from 2001 to 2020. The tenth of these was the *Annals of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland*, which was published annually from 2021 to 2040.

the whole work, one upon each side of page 11
marked C-1 upon the agreement being made
and we provided on a sheet if it shall be made to
not be necessary as payable the annual exception
not in form of paper or which shall be made
of ink and shall be the Mayor or Acting Mayor
of the Common Council and the Clerk of said
Council of which a copy shall be filed by the Clerk
of said Council, to the other of which shall be
sent by the Mayor for the collection of such amount.

[illegible]

Section 10—The city of Joplin is not in violation of the federal anti-discrimination law by not hiring only by credit, except for the deduction to the payment of the expenses for which the applicant was made.

[illegible]

The above ordinance shall be in force
 and after its passage.
 Passed September 12th, 1894
 J. O. MITCHELL, Mayor
 G. H. WILLISTON, City Clerk.
 City of Hudson, 1894.

NEW YORK & ERIE RAILROAD
 Great Broad Gauge, Double track and Telegraph

NEW YORK, BOSTON
And All Eastern Cities.
 Carrying the
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